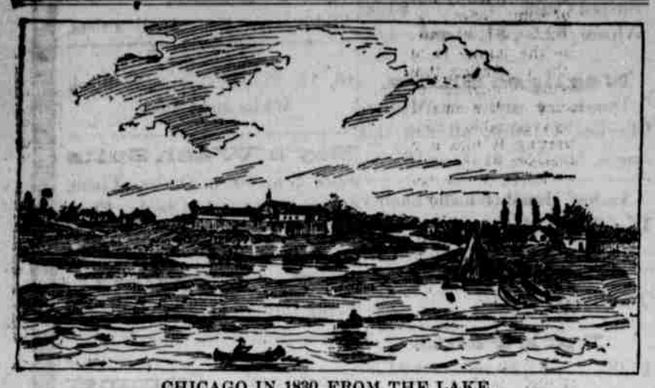
CHICAGO, OLD AND NEW

Just seventy years ago something in the nature of a "boom" struck Chicago, gave it a start towards the great metropolis it has become. Before that, its history was practically that of a frontier village, a trading point. In 1830 a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan was under consideration. Congress set



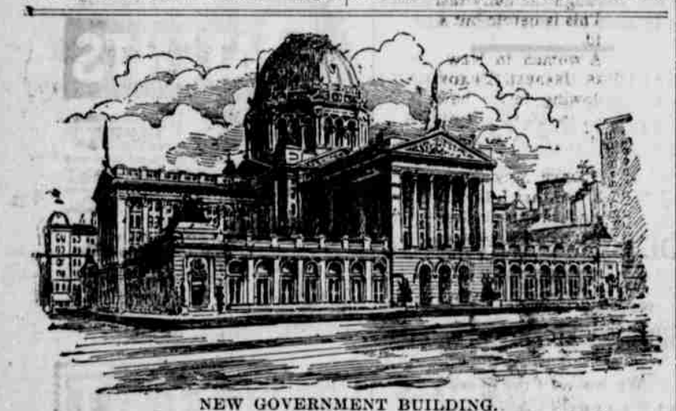
CHICAGO IN 1830 FROM THE LAKE.

apart land to aid the project. A portion of the allotment fell within the limits of Chicago. An auction sale was made, the lots bringing an average of $34. Deals in the same became brisk. A "boom" was started, settlers came in, Chicago began to make metropolitan history, and the years since then have been simply forward strides of majestic progress.

It is pleasant and interesting to note what occurred to bring all this about

FIRST COURTHOUSE, 1882.

prior to 1830. The first permanent settlement was made in 1803, when a sturdy Scotch-American named Kinzie followed in the tracks of French missionaries and explorers, and took possession of a rude squared hut, erected by a San Domingan negro named Jean Baptiste, who had drifted into the northwest twenty-six years previous. Kinzie established an Indian trading post, and as the pioneer merchant and business man laid the foundations of the greatest commercial city in the West. The government at once built Fort Dearborn, and here arriving visitors and settlers sought



NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

protection, and the Indians exchanged skins and pelts for trinkets, general merchandise and whisky. In 1812 the savages practically destroyed the fort, and massacred fifty-two persons. In 1816 it was rebuilt. Within the next ten years churches, ferries, stores, hotels of a primitive character appeared on the scene, and the settlement became a town. Nearly all the new arrivals came to start in business. Competition became an immediate element, and as early as 1825 there was evident that keenness and foresight which made commerce the keynote of one of the greatest manufacturing and distributing cities in the world. In 1820 the government rewarded a resident for services rendered in negotiating peaceful relations with the Pottawattomies by building for him free the

SECOND COURTHOUSE.

first frame house erected in the district. Chicago's most lordly cloud-grazer does not to-day attract such universal attention as did the owner of this princely structure. Up to that time everything was imported, and some idea of the progress attained during the past seventy years may be gleaned from the circumstance that the clapboards, sash, nails and brick used in constructing this modest little house were all brought from Cleveland, then a much larger city than Chicago. Four years later the first bridges across the river were constructed—one of these was made of floating logs tied together, and the Indians in its vicinity voluntarily contributed one-half of its cost, which was in the neighborhood of $400.

The Sauganash was the grand hotel in those early days. Every half-breed kept a tavern, now within the memory of many a living patriarch of the West. He was the town's great musician, and just as Nero fiddled while Rome burned, he played for his guests while Chicago grew up. It is related that in those days such things as white sheets and table linen were a rare commodity, and that after a guest was asleep the specious landlord would invade his room with a hideous yell, suggesting "Indians!" whip away the sheet from the frightened stranger—who would prudently burrow in the blankets—while the trophy was smoothed out to do service as a table-cloth.

Began to "Feel Its Oats."

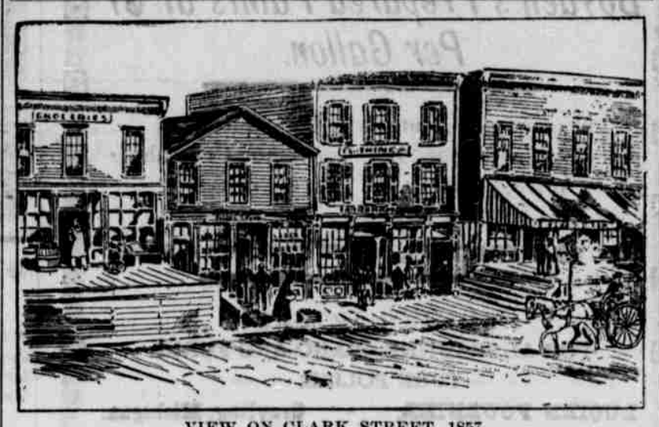
By 1836 the "Garden City" began "to feel its oats!" The first vessel built in Chicago was successfully launched, and ground was broken for the long talked of Illinois and Michigan Canal. The Galena railroad was chartered. Speculation became rife, and real estate reached figures that discounted the wildest previous speculations. Chicago was now the largest town in the State, the question of incorporation was constantly agitated, and in the following year a charter was secured from the Legislature. The population had risen to 4,180 souls, there were 4 warehouses, 398 dwellings, 29 dry goods stores, 5 hardware stores, 19 groceries, 17 lawyers' offices, and 5 churches.

The young city, organized and ready for business, prepared for an immediate influx of population and wealth, but was doomed to suffer serious disappointment. A great panic presented itself, and waves of disaster and collapse swept over the entire land, from which Chicago suffered in common with other cities. A passion for investment had carried the people away, and a lack of money now led to no end of business failures. "Hard Times" held the city in its grasp. Retrenchment was necessitated, and 1838 followed gloomy as a continuous funeral. A severe drouth and a most serious epidemic visited the city. Amid this gloom the first theater was built. Strange to say, it was a success and was patronized by many who were unable to pay their debts.

For fully ten years the effects of the panic acted as a caution upon citizens. Legitimate trade was nurtured, and the marine interests of the city slowly built up. Newspapers were started, municipal buildings erected. In 1848 the Pioneer, a locomotive, arrived on a brig from the East, and pulled the first train out of Chicago over the Galena road. On Nov. 20 of that year the first wheat ever transported by rail arrived, and the locomotive began to make regular trips over the ten miles of the road then completed. From this insignificant beginning the most magnificent railway system in the world has been built up in half a century. It was the railroads that made Chicago the metropolis of the West, and it is the railroads that will ever keep the city in front, each new tributary line adding to its greatness. In the same year the canal was completed, and a board of trade was organized, with a total membership of eighty-two.

Some City Improvements.

Gas came to Chicago in 1850, and the Illinois Central Railroad began to plan out its line. In the following year the drinking water system of the city was put on a progressive basis, obviating the buying of small quantities from two-wheeled carts, which dispensed the same at the rate of from 5 to 10 cents a barrel. The rule now seemed to be the organization of a new railroad company about every two years. The Fort Wayne, the Michigan Southern, the Burlington and Quincy, the Alton, and numerous other lines sprang into being, but only at the behest of careful capital and hard, energetic labor. Some idea of the way these roads were built up may be gained from the fact that the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad of the present day consists of a consolidation of no less than forty-five separate and distinct lines. By 1855 eleven trunk lines centered at Chicago. In 1857 panic again struck Chicago, and a great many banks failed. During this year Chicago's first great fire occurred, thirteen persons losing their lives in the conflagration. Two years later the first street railway made its appearance—a single-track affair, quite primeval. A strong disposition was now evinced "to lift Chicago out of the mud," and paving was the order of the day. Now the city began to be the center of important political events. It was in the Chicago Wigwam that Lincoln and Hamlin were nominated, and at the same structure many momentous war meetings were held. The city became the recognized center of the West. Its progress was now all along the line of rapid advancement, balked only by the great fire of 1871, a conflagration overshadowing any in the history of the world. Then came the years of reorganization and rebuilding. With 1890 the prospering metropolis had reached the 1,000,000 mark. The most imposing structures in the world were designed and constructed. The year 1893 saw the World's Fair open and close, after scoring a brilliant success. Great crowds came to view the city for the first time from all quarters of the world, enormously swelling the already great population of the city. Electricity was advanced in its highest form in all the industries. Mechanics of every class here found the ideal field for progress. The social, literary and commercial interests had reached the highest typical plane. The city entered 1899 with a marvelous history behind it. The wonderful metropolis



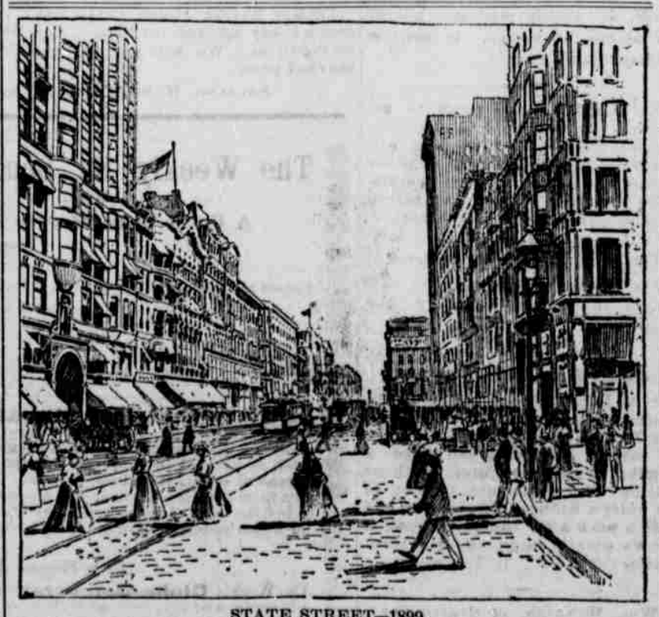
VIEW ON CLARK STREET, 1857.

not only astonished the world, but surprised its own people.

Is To-day a Wonder.

To-day Chicago is a wonder to survey. Its vast area, immense population, magnificent buildings and enormous industries are known to and appreciated by all. The city comprises in its limits about 190 square miles of territory. It is twenty-five and one-half miles from its extreme north to its extreme south limit.

From absolutely nothing to a city of 2,000,000 people within the narrow limits of a single century, it has come to lead the world in many things—as a railway center, port, lumber market, grain market. In live stock of all kinds Chicago takes the preference. All this is not the result of chance or fortune. Good luck seldom has a run of sixty-one years. Chicago's present and prospective greatness rests upon her location at the gateway of a fertile country as large in extent as Europe. All outside territory has been tributary and helpful to Chicago, and the Iowa farmer, the Michigan miner, the Indiana merchant, the Wisconsin lumberman, have all helped to build up the metropolis in a way. A century ago the advantages Chicago utilized were counted trivial, but close application and shrewd enterprise have annihilated distance, bridged rivers, and tunnelled mountains, until, for all practical purposes, Salt Lake City is nearer to Chicago than Boston was to Philadelphia the year Fort Dearborn was built.



STATE STREET—1899.

AN OBSTINATE ARTIST.

He Painted a Red Ear on the Baron de Rothschild.

"A portrait painter can't afford to be entirely independent unless he has a tremendous vogue," remarked an artist who has spent a number of years in study abroad to a correspondent of the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "I remember when I first went to Paris, Sergeant, who is probably the greatest master in his special field that America has ever produced, was just beginning to attract attention. He had painted a portrait of his preceptor, Durow, that was generally applauded, and the stir it created led to his getting a commission from the Baron Rothschild. It was his first big job, but he went about it with exactly the same nonchalance that characterizes him at present. During the last sitting, when the picture was receiving its finishing touches, it chanced that one of the Baron's ears became unusually red, a circumstance probably due to the heat of the room. Sergeant seized on it at once as a good bit of color and made the painted ear redder, if anything, than the original. When Rothschild inspected the portrait he was greatly pleased. 'But of course,' he said, 'you will tone down that left ear.' 'Oh, no!' replied the painter promptly. 'I think I shall leave it just as it is. I rather like that red.' The banker was astonished and very angry, and while he paid for the canvas he never hung it. Of course, the incident raised a laugh and the artist's obstinacy was admired in bohemia, but it really did Sergeant a great deal of harm, and was one of the things that eventually determined him to move to London."

Carving Done by Kernels.

There is a curiously carved frame around a picture recently hung in the office of the Pendleton, Ore., board of fire commissioners by Secretary Weidler. It is made of a board of Oregon fir, but the carving, which in places is nearly through the board, is of such a queer pattern and in such a strange and peculiar style that no one who sees it can imagine how it was done. The nearest guess anyone makes is that it is Japanese work. The fact is, the board was part of a grain chute, and the quaint and curious carving as well as the polishing was done by kernels of wheat passing down the chute. Just why the wheat cut such curious curves is difficult to imagine, as the wood does not appear to be any softer where the cuts are deepest.—San Francisco Examiner.

Victoria's Income.

From the time that she was crowned, Queen Victoria has been in receipt of an income from the Government amounting to about $3,000,000 a year.

From this she pays all the expenses and salaries of her household, charities, pensions and other charges imposed upon the sovereign, be they more or less.

She has $300,000 per annum for pocket money, of which no account is ever asked.

The salaries of her household amount to about $600,000, and the other expenses to about $750,000 per year; $60,000 is given her for "bounties and alms," and $96,000 for annuities and pensions.

In addition to this, the other members of the royal family receive annuities amounting to $865,000.

From the Duchy of Lancaster the Queen receives about $450,000 a year, which she has no need to touch at all, and probably invests in bulk as fast as it comes to her. This income of itself since she has been upon the throne,

MOTHER OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy and the Cause that Led to Her Work.

The agitation in New York and vicinity against the cult known as Christian Scientists makes interesting an account of the origin of that society. The founder is Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, of Concord, N. H.

MRS. EDDY.

Mrs. Eddy, who was born at Bow, N. H., possessed from childhood a highly spiritual nature and with unusual mental endowments she attained prominence as an authoress of religious prose and poetry at a very early age. Her desire to improve the condition of suffering humanity led her to investigate allopathy, homeopathy and mind healing on a material basis, none of which satisfied her aspiration for a system of cure for disease. In 1866 she discovered the principal which she afterward named "Christian Science." In one of her works she says: "During twenty years prior to my discovery I had been trying to trace all physical effects to the mental cause, and in the latter part of 1866 I gained the scientific certainty that all causation was mind and every effect a mental phenomenon. Her first complete statement of Christian Science, entitled "Science and Health, with key to the Scriptures," was published in 1875, and has since been followed by many other works.

In 1881 she chartered the Massachusetts Metaphysical College; this was the only charter under Massachusetts State laws ever granted for teaching the pathology of Christian healing.

Mrs. Eddy is now actively directing the Christian Science movement from her home in Concord, N. H., appearing occasionally at the Mother Church, and has recently taught a class of seventy in Christian Science Hall in Concord, N. H. The mother church of the society is the First Church of Christ in Boston. It has recently organized a Board of Missionaries, a Board of Education, and an International Board of Lectureship, by means of which the principles of Christian Science are being disseminated.

A Surprise for Hubby.

She was a young wife just married from boarding school—one of the lovey dovey order—and although highly educated didn't know beans from any other vegetable. Hence this dialogue with the cook:

"Now, Biddy, dear, what are we to have for dinner?"

"There's two chickens to dress, mum."

"I'll dress them the first thing. Where are their clothes?"

"Dear me, mam, they're in their feathers yet."

"Oh, then, serve them that way. The ancient Romans always cooked peacocks with their feathers on. It will be a surprise for Hubby."

"It will that, mum. Sure, if you want to help, you could be parin' the turnips."

"Oh, how sweet! I'll pair them two and two in no time. Why, I had no idea cooking was so picturesque."

"I think, mum, that washing the celery do be more in your line."

"All right, Biddy, I'll take it up to the bath room, and I've some lovely Paris soap that will take off every speck."

"Thank you, mum, would you mind telling me the name of the asylum where you were eddicated? I think I'll have to take some lessons there myself if we be going to work together."

New Zealand Mutton.

The story of a New Zealand sheep designed for the London market may be very briefly told. It is taken from the run of the slaughter house, killed, dressed and transferred to the cooling room. The skin and superfluous fat are retained; after ten hours' cooling the carcass goes into the refrigerating room for thirty-six hours. Thence it goes to the storing room and when it has been enveloped in its cotton "shirt" and labeled is ready for its journey over sea. The steamers which bring the meat to us through the tropics have, of course, to be fitted with refrigerating appliances, and our sheep takes its place among thousands of others, some of the boats being fitted to carry as many as 70,000 carcasses at one time.—Good Words.

Salt Hay Used to Preserve Plants.

Salt hay is used in winter for covering various kinds of plants that grow close to the earth. It has a long staple and it serves this purpose well. Straw with long staple is still used for bundling up plants and shrubs having stalks. Salt hay is used in cemeteries to cover up ivy-clad leaves. The ivy is thus kept in better condition than if it were left exposed to the blasts and the cold of winter. The brown hay is laid lengthwise upon the grave in a covering of uniform thickness all over it, which is held in place by bent rods settled down upon it at intervals, hoop-like, and with their ends in the ground on either side.

Found a Fossil Cypress Swamp.

During a recent excursion to Bodkin Point, at the mouth of the Patapsco, under the auspices of the Maryland Geological Survey and the Woman's College Museum, a fossil cypress swamp deposit was found buried twelve feet beneath the surface, it having been exposed to view by the action of the waves in wearing away the bay cliffs. Numerous cypress stumps were seen in upright position, with their roots in place, and exhibiting the peculiar "knees" characteristic of these trees. Some of the stumps were of gigantic dimensions, the largest measuring about ten feet in diameter at the top. The stumps, roots and trees are in a surprising state of preservation as soft brown lignite.

Cost of the Panama Canal.

It is estimated that $275,000,000 has been expended on the Panama canal for material, officers, etc., and about $100,000,000 for machinery. It is supposed that, with the machinery on hand, the rest of the work can be accomplished for $150,000,000.

Every lover of base-ball believes he was once a mighty good player.

THE WALTZ KING.

Johann Strauss Wrote the Music that Charmed Millions.

The recent death of Johann Strauss at his home in Vienna closed the career of one of the world's greatest and most successful musicians and composers. So long as music will have charms for humanity, the rippling glide of his "Beautiful Blue Danube" waltzes will quiet the listening soul like the murmuring waters of the noble river from which they derive their name. At the age of 6 years he wrote his first waltz. His mother encouraged him in his musical studies, but his father, who was a leading musician of the day, used every means to prevent him from becoming a musician, and carried his anger to such a degree as to entirely separate him from his wife. By the aid of his mother and a few friends he continued his studies, and in 1844, at the age of 19, the Austrian capital had gone wild over him. He was the idol of the hour, and was proclaimed "Waltz King Johann Strauss Second."

Johann Strauss was a most prolific

JOHANN STRAUSS.

writer. He wrote day or night, whenever the fancy took him, and he had a habit of jotting down musical thoughts on his cuffs and collars. Some of the most popular dance music ever composed was thus far recorded. The Strauss dances number nearly 500, and many of them are familiar the world over. In 1872 the waltz king made his first visit to America. In that year he accepted the invitation of Patrick Gilmore to conduct the Boston peace jubilee. During his presence he conducted an orchestra of a thousand musicans. His audiences seemed never to tire of his music, while the magnetism of the man with both audience and orchestra was simply astounding.

CHINESE TYPEWRITER.

The Most Complicated and Wonderful Writing Machine in the World.

The most complicated and wonderful typewriter in the world has recently been invented by the Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, an American missionary in China. It prints no less than 4,000 distinct characters, which are absolutely necessary for transacting ordinary business in the Chinese language. The type is cast on the under side of the

CHINESE TYPEWRITER.

wheel, shown in the picture, which is reproduced from the Scientific American. On the upper side of the wheel are pasted printed characters, each exactly over the character it represents. It takes four motions to print each character, but even then much time is saved, for in writing the Chinese characters from two to twenty-five strokes of the brush are required. Each character signifies not a letter, but an entire word.

PRESIDENT OF BROWN.

An Eloquent Preacher Chosen for the University of Providence.

Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, who has recently been selected for the Presidency of Brown University at Providence, to succeed E. Benjamin Andrews, was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1859, and was graduated from Brown University in the class of 1880. He remained in that institution as an instructor in mathematics for one year and then took a course in the Newton Theological Seminary. He was ordained to the ministry in 1884, and that same year became pastor of the State Street Baptist Church, in Springfield, Mass., the largest church of that denomination in the city. He resigned the pastorate in 1889 to accept a call from New York to fill the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, left vacant by the resignation of Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage.

REV. DR. FAUNCE

Dr. Armitage was one of the giants of the Baptist denomination, and some of Dr. Faunce's friends feared that the young minister had assumed too heavy a responsibility in undertaking to maintain the high standard set by his predecessor. But he speedily proved himself the right man in the right place, and under his guidance the church has enjoyed continued prosperity. As a preacher he is eloquent and forcible.

Chimney Made of Cast Iron.

Cast-iron chimneys are now being employed in some large buildings. They are composed of six-foot lengths of piping jointed together, and are built in the brickwork. It is contended that they are cheaper to construct and are more economical. The iron takes the heat more quickly than brick and retains it better, hence less warmth is required to be drawn up the shaft in order to raise the temperature to a point that will permit the fire to throw its heat into the room.

Tattooed Dogs.

Tattooed dogs are now the fashion in London. A coat of arms or a monogram is marked on the throat or breast of the animal. The process is made almost painless by the use of cocaine.

A woman has to be a lightning thinker if she thinks before she speaks.

To remove freckles—send the boy out of the room.—Boston Globe.

Teacher—What is a buttress? Flossy—A buttress is a female butter-maker.—Judge.

The Cuban insurgents have raised Hades long enough; now let them raise cane.—Chicago Times-Herald.

She—"You say you met your friend accidentally?" He—"Yes; I fell in with him while skating."—Yonkers Statesman.

Conundrum by the Cheerful Idiot: Q.—"What is worse than 'raining cats and dogs?'" A.—"Hailing cabs and 'buses."—Punch.

Mother (drilling Teddy for his first party)—And now, darling, what is a greedy boy? Teddy—A boy who wants everything I want.

"What kind of a tree is the hardest to climb?" asked the teacher. "One that hain't got no limbs," little Albert replied.—Chicago News.

"We didn't have time to stop, so we bought a lunch and ate it as we drove along." "Ah, I see—you dined a la cart."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

She—"If capital punishment must be, I certainly favor electricity." He—"Oh! That is to say, you prefer currents to raisin's."—Harlem Life.

Mrs. McBride—"Harry, I was beside myself at the condition you came home in last night." Harry—"Yes; it seems to me I did see two of you."—Judge.

Little Willie—"Pa, why do they call them 'minor poets'?" Pa—"Because they ought to be working with the pick and shovel, my son."—Tit-Bits.

"Here's a benevolent assimilation for you," as the milkman remarked, when he shoved the can under the spout of the pump.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Horrified old lady—Oh, kind sir, think of your mother! Think of your mother! Burglar (sternly)—No use, lady; I was brought up in an incubator.—Tit-Bits.

Caller—Excuse me, can I speak to your typewriter a moment? City man—You can't; she's engaged. Caller—That's all right; I'm the fellow.—Illustrated Bits.

His sweetheart—I have always heard that all Spaniards were expert at fencing. Returned volunteer—Yes, indeed they are; especially with barbed wire.—Brooklyn Life.

Tom—Why were you so determined to kiss that homely cousin of yours? Dick—I wanted to establish a precedent. She has two very pretty sisters, you know.—Judge.

Little Mike (in the midst of his reading)—Feyther, how d'yez pronounce i-l-o-i-l-o? McLubberty—Pronounce ut? Begorra! did yez niver hear a tur-r-r-key gobble?—Puck.

First tourist—That Indian seems to have an awful load on. Second tourist—Yes. He has evidently followed Kipling's advice, and taken up the white man's burden.—Life.

"Have you ever read the article on how to tell a bad egg?" "No, I haven't; but my advice would be, if you have anything important to tell a bad egg, why, break it gently."—Tit-Bits.

Dombey—How did you get that scar on your forehead, Jones? Jones—Oh, my wife and I had an argument, and she obeyed that mean old adage—strike while the iron is hot.—Judge.

Tom—"I don't know whether she sings or not." Jack—"She doesn't. I heard her."

She—"You are a conundrum." He—"But I hope you haven't given me up yet."—Town Topics.

"Hello, Swardlie! I haven't met you since you came to the city and set up for a doctor. How are you getting along? Are you making your mark?" "Er—yes, I'm doing considerable vaccinating."—Chicago Tribune.

"How can you scold all the time?" was asked of the woman with five stepchildren and an indolent husband. "I can't just explain it, but I knows that I'm blessed with wonderful powers of endurance."

"A pun," remarked the pedant, "is merely a play on words." "Yes," answered the frivolous person. "They call it a play; but, as a rule, it seems more like arduous and unnecessary work."—Washington Star.

The dear girl had been baiting him again. "Do you believe in love at first sight?" she asked. "Of course," answered the savage bachelor. "Do you suppose, if a man had the gift of second sight, he would fall in love?"

"I heard ye were on shtrike," said Mike to his friend Pat. "I was that," answered Pat. "A shtrike for what, Pat?" "For shorter hours, Mike." "An' did ye get them?" "Sure we did, Mike. It's not workin' at all I am now."

"Look here," said a young lieutenant, "this uniform you have made for me is entirely too large!" "That's all right," explained the tailor, "when you get it on you'll feel so big that it will be a perfect fit."—Philadelphia North American.

Farmer (with wife and two children)—How much fer tickets fer the young uns? Railway ticket-seller—Between five and twelve, half-fare. Farmer—Gosh darn it! Mandy, we'll hev tew wait till termorrer; it's half-past twelve now!—Brooklyn Life.

A seedy-looking fellow entered a mercantile establishment the other day and succeeded in immediately making his presence obnoxious. "Get out, sir," said the proprietor, "or I'll throw you out." The other retorted sullenly: "You're scared to come outside and try it."

Knew the Cards.

A little girl who attends a Maine public school has quite an idea of nobility, as was evidenced by her reply to her teacher. The class had been reading about the king's family. The teacher, wishing to inculcate the correct idea of royal descent, said: "Now, children, if the king and queen had a son, what would he be?" "The jack," was the quick response.

When a man offends a daughter, her mother and all her sisters go out on a sympathetic strike.